THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

### They Will Not Understand.

It is wonderful how some intelligent publie men show themselves unable to apprehend the bearings of the new Democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. For instance, the Hon, Thomas B. REED, who is certainly one of the foremost statesmen in this country, says in his article in the North American Review that the Democratic party "demands free trade;" and this averment he repeats two or three times in the course of his essay.

Has Mr. REED carefully read the platform which he thus characterizes? Can he point to a single word in it which speaks of free trade or promises free rade or suggests free trade? Does he think that a tariff for revenue only must be a free trade enactment? Can it even be as much of a free trade enactment as McKinker law, which provides for absolute free trade in tea, coffee, and sugar? A tariff for revenue only, from which every consideration but that of revenue is excluded, cannot admit tea or coffee or sugar free of duty. How, indeed, can it admit anything free of duty unless the framers and legislators who are responsible for it, prove absolutely false to their obligations?

In the same way we find our distinguished contemporary, the Staats Zeitung, wandering in an uncertain and impracticable path. "It has been so often and so urgently declared," says our contemporary, that free raw material is the first and most important item of tariff revision. that it seems almost ridiculous to have to allege the proposition again." But what avail the declarations and arguments of any number of thinkers and philosophers. when set against the decree of a national Convention? Let our contemporary go to the platform and read there the solemn principle that there is no constitutional power to levy and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only, and then tell us where is the provision or the promise of free raw material in this revenue tariff. The difficulty is that our contemporary expects to set up old practices and worn-out propositions, when we are living under an entirely novel philosophy of taxation. The Chicago platform is a perfectly new construction, and its doctrine is different from all that had been discussed and voted on before. It is this very novelty which eminent minds on both sides of the controversy seem unable to appreciate. Free raw materials, and a free list of articles intended to gratify certain divisions of the people, are merely protectionist devices; and in the tariff for revenue only they can have

# A Suggestion to President Cleveland.

The address of President CLEVELAND at the centenary of the Capitol was marked by the sound moral reflections which distinguish his public utterances generally. On all such occasions he proclaims pure and elevated principles for the government of the course and conduct of the servants of the republic.

Such sentiments are honorable in Mr CLEVELAND. They show that he has an exalted conception of public duty, for manifeatly they are the expression of genuine feeling. The question arises, however, whether by their constant and emphatic repetition, by making them the weightiest burden of all his public utterances. Mr. CLEVELAND does not unwittingly produce on the world the impression, and suggest the implication, that this republic is peculiarly deficient in reverence for such principles and in obedience to them. If. for example, he should be frequently called upon to address the Chamber of Commerce in speech and in writing, and always the theme of his remarks should be the duty of honest and fair dealing on the part of men of business, and the nefariousness of cheating, would not the inference be drawn that the foremost merchants of New York were in special need of such instruction and ad-

When, therefore, Mr. CLEVELAND devoted his address at the Capitol centenary to the solemn and warning exposition of elementary principles of political morality, universally recognized as essential, might not the inference be drawn by foreign erities that both public opinion and the sense of duty in the representatives of the people were signally and deplorably degraded in this republic? If these representatives and the people who send them to Washington do not obey and honor those principles, the American experiment of popular government is a gigantic fallure, and the American people are in the depths of moral debasement.

Of course this is not the impression Mr. CLEVELAND seeks to produce, and there is no such implication in his mind; but why, the foreign critic may reasonably ask, should the President of the United States always feel himself obliged to enunciate, explain, and defend the simplest principles of ordinary political and individual morals. If the moral tone, conceptions, and standards of this people be not peculiarly low and vite and debased? If the loathsome disease be not prevalent, why should the utterances from the highest place in the republic be constantly and chiefly of a remedy for it? If the people need to be admonished ceaselessly that honor and fidelity are requisite in their public servants, is not the necessity a proof that the people who elect them to office are themselves base and perfidious ?

Such questions are sure to be asked and such inferences drawn. If Queen VICTORIA never addressed Parliament or her subjects without preaching a sermon on the need of common honesty in legislators, we should all infer that England was in a condition of moral rottenness. If President Carnor should feel it incumbent on him to address to the Corps Legislatif such words as these uttered by President CLEVELAND at the Capitol last Monday, would be not justify a like inference as to the French republic?

"Our celebration is chiefly valuable and significant because this edifice was designed and plauned by great and good men as a place where the principles of a free representative government should be developed in patriotic legislation for the benefit of a free people. representatives who here assemble to make laws for their follow countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism, and legislate in prejudice and passion or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests. the time when the corner stone of our Capitol was laid and the circumstances aurrounding it will not be worth

Why should he have spoken thus if there were not reason for such a rebuke? If there were reason, has not the time come already when the laying of the corner stone of the Capitol and the circumstances surrounding t are no longer worth commemorating? The representatives who here assemble

to make laws for their fellow countrymen' represent both the political opinion and the noral standard of their countrymen. If, then, they "forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism," it is because the people who put them in the Capitol have forgotten it also. If Congress s incapable of fair and just legislation, without passion and without prejudice, this experiment of popular representative government has failed disastrously. If the representatives need to be reminded of so simple and obvious a duty, government by the people, of the people, and for the people. is a dismal fallure on the earth; instead of governing themselves, the people need to have rulers set over them.

It is true that Mr. CLEVELAND closed his address by expressing his belief that the people have cause for rejoicing " in the assurance that their public servants who assemble in these halls will watch and guard the sentiment and traditions that gather around this celebration;" but why, it may be asked, did he think it requisite to de clare such a belief, and may not its declaration be construed as indicative of real doubt expressed after a customary rhetorical fashion? This is the more likely to be the case when Mr. CLEVELAND's words are interpreted by unfriendly critics in relation to his other and many utterances, from which seems to be deducible the inference that to his mind the moral and political standards of the agents and servants of the people, and hence of the people themselves, are dangerously low. We do not offer this as a criticism of Mr.

CLEVELAND's intentions, for those are unquestionably patriotic. We merely call to his notice an unfortunate inadvertency. We do not like to have a Democratic Presi dent of the United States seem to be a pessimist concerning democratic government. The danger does not exist, and therefore the warnings are unnecessary. There are no symptoms of the disease which requires the remedy. The people are patriotic, and of necessity their representatives represent that "broad and disinterested patriotism." The republic is sound to the core. Political morality is higher now than when the corner stone of the Capitol was laid one hundred years ago, and it is steadily becoming more elevated. Public opinion rules this country, and the representatives at Washington are only its expression. It is the master; they are the servants. As it

### Allegory at the Capito!.

We have to caution the New York Times about reading Mr. CLEVELAND's speech of Monday last as a lecture to his dissenting silver friends in the Senate. Our neighbor ventures to assert that the following portion of Mr. CLEVELAND's tribute to the corner stone of the Capitol was really intended as a special Presidential larruping of the Senators:

"If representatives who here assemble to make laws for their fellow countrymen forget the duty of broad and disinterested patriotism, and legislate in prejudice and passion, or in behalf of sectional and selfish interests, the time when the corner stone of our Capitol not be worth commemorating."

We hear without conviction, even from such particular authority as the Times in this case, that the President is so afflicted with the mania of politics that we must interpret addresses from him upon occasions of national historic interest as personal Executive messages on the accidental and transitory complications of the day. But if the oratory of Monday last is to be regarded generally as the orator's jump at a chance to express himself on contemporaneous topics, we are bound also to subject the Vice-President to the same treatment and to give him a show. Is a moral likewise pointed in this striking portion of the address, delivered from the same platform by the President's distinguished fellow statesman, Vice-President ADLAI Ew-ING STEVENSON?

"Was it Richelier, Mr. President, who said, 'Take way the sword; States can be saved without it' ! "In no part of our mechanism of government was the wisdom of our fathers more strikingly displayed than in the division of power into the three great depart-ments: legislative, executive, and judicial. Upon the Senate the Constitution has devolved important functions other than those of a merely legislative character. Always organized, it is the continuing body of our national legislature. Its members change, but the Senate continues the same now as at the first hour of the republic. Before no human tribunal come for determination issues of weightler moment. It were idle to doubt that problems yet he in our pathway as difficult of solution as any that in times past have tried

the courage or tested the wisdom of our fathers Yet, may we not confidently abide in the faith that in the keeping of those who succeed the illustrious sages I have named, the dearest interests of our country will be faithfully conserved, and in the words of an eminent predecessor, 'though these marble walls moulder into ruin, the Senate in another age, may bear into a new and larger chamber the Constitution, vigoreus and inviolate, and the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the representatives of American States, still united, prosperous, and free"

What was in Mr. STEVENSON'S mind? What roused the President of the Senate to speak of the upper House of Congress with such impressive respect and, allegorically, with such unmistakable suggestion of danger to its constitutional dignity and prerogative? While the talk is so active of the President's attempting to buildoze the Senate into approving the Administration's policy, the Times's system of interpreting public speeches would convert that of Mr. STEVENSON into an arraignment of the President far more powerful and damaging than Mr. CLEVELAND's alleged rebuke to the Senate, for the reason that the President's offence would be incomparably more serious and indefensible in the eye of the

American Constitution. For our part, we refuse to burrow in the speech of either gentleman for hidden attacks upon objects of their disapproval; and we advise our contemporary to throw allegory to the dogs, and particularly not to try to turn occasional remarks of Mr. CLEVELAND into contemptuous flings at the United States Senate.

### A Proposed Improvement in Railway Service.

We recently pointed out that expres trains in England seldom maintain over long distances an average speed exceeding fifty miles an hour, and that the same thing might be said of the United States. No doubt engineers have demonstrated on the English Great Northern Railway and on our New York Central that a short section of straight track can be traversed much more rapidly. But it has come to be accepted as an axiom that under existing mechanical conditions, the rate mentioned is the highest speed consistent with safety

What are the conditions which have imposed this conclusion? It is the curves of the existing lines which render long continued movement at a speed of 90 or 100 miles an hour impossible, unless the weight of engines and trains should be increased far beyond what the bridges and roadbed would bear. In the absence of such an increase of weight and strength, which is economically impracticable, a 100-mile express would fly off the rails at the first sharp curve. The fact is familiar to every competent engineer. He knows the mathematical relation of curves to speed. He knows, for instance, that the force tending at a given curve to throw off the rails a train moving at the rate of 150 miles an hour would be about six and a half times greater than that which a train resists when running at 60 miles an hour. It follows that the existing lines must be both straightened and strengthened if the present average speed of express trains is to be

materially heightened. Such straightening and strengthening is practically out of the question, owing to the tremendous outlay that would be involved. Is there, then, any way of obtaining new rates of speed on the old routes? It appears from the London Spectator that this question is answered in the affirmative by Mr. BEHR in a pamphlet advocating the application to existing routes of the LAR-TIQUE single-rail system. In this system. which, as we shall see, is no visionary scheme, but is actually in operation, the cars sit astride of a single rail, raised to a height of four feet from the ground on steel trestles, on either side of which, but two and a half feet lower, is a small guide rail. The wheels on which the car runs move on the central rail, while the guide rails on each side are gripped by smaller wheels. To speak accurately, this is not a single rail but a treble rail line, although the hard work is done on the raised central rail. But whatever name should be given to the system, it is said that the stability and security of the cars, mounted on the central rail saddle with the guide rails serving as stirrups, are such that it is almost impossible for a train to be thrown off the track. When curves are encountered the rail is canted transversely to a degree calculated to neutralize the centrifugal force; and if the canting does not suffice, the surplus of centrifugal tendency is counteracted by the joint action of the central rail and inner guide rail.

As we have said, the LARTIGUE system is no untried proposal. It is now working for short distance, nine and a half miles, from Listowel to Ballybunion in Ireland; and an application of the principle on a much larger scale has been made in the Department of the Loire in France on a line which is to go into operation during the present month. The calculations relating to the stability and safety of cars run on this plan go to show that, even for a speed of 150 miles an hour, the demand made upon the LARTIGUE lines would not exceed, in the case of the most unfavorable curve, the normal limit of strain at present allowed. If these claims can be sustained, it seems clear that the LARTIQUE system may render unprecedented rates of speed not only mechanically but financially possible; for the single rall can be laid side by side with the present lines on the existing routes. The financial difficulty which would be presented, were new routes required, being eliminated, the provision of an adequate motor power need not stop the way. Mr. BEHR estimates that the cost of constructing on either side of the existing main line from London to Brighton, a LARTIGUE line to be worked by electricity at a speed of from 120 to 150 miles an hour, including rolling stock, generating plant, and all appliances for working trains, would not exceed five million dollars. It is contended that by this means, Brighton, which is fifty miles away, could be reached in a twenty or twenty-five minutes' ride from the British metropolis.

# An Incident of Parlor Car Travel.

We believe that the train on the Shore line which leaves this city at 10 o'clock in the morning makes the trip to Boston in less time than any other train running between New York and that city. Only parlor cars are provided for passengers, and an extra fare is charged.

On Tuesday, the 5th day of September, instant, a lady, a little girl, and two gentlemen took passage in this train at New London to go to Providence. On entering the parlor car in which seats had been assigned to them, they found that four chairs were occupied by young men without any coats on. It was not because these fellows had no coats that they travelled in this parlor car in their shirt sleeves; for each man's coat hung from the hook above his seat. Nor was the temperature so torrid in its character as to justify extreme methods of securing relief

There were a number of ladies in the car some of whom were travelling alone. It is hardly probable that the relatives of these young girls supposed when they put them in a parlor car for Boston that they would have to sit a large part of the way in the company of lounging loafers with their coats off. Yet this was what they were forced to do. The attention of the conductor was called to the impropriety of allowing a majority of the men in a socalled parlor car to travel without any coats on in this manner, in the company of ladies; but he declined to interfere, saying that travellers had a legal right to wear such

costumes as they pleased. We call attention to this incident, not in any spirit of undue criticism, but simply as matter of general public interest. We think it ought to be understood what the traveller is to expect when he sets out for Boston or sends any of the ladies of his family on to that city in the fastest train. The railroad company undoubtedly has the egal right to impose all reasonable regulations in reference to the use of its parlor cars, and some persons might not deem it an unreasonable regulation to exclude from a parlor car such men as, having coats, refuse to wear them. But the Shore line evidently intends to maintain the rights of man, even if the result is to introduce into its parlor cars a costume better suited to cars designed for the conveyance of cattle.

### Mr. Ernest Seyd and the Coinage Bill of 1878.

One of the most conspicuous campaign lies, reiterated by the partisans of free silver coinage, is that the dropping of the silver dollar from the list of United States coins in the Coinage act of 1873 was procured by bribing members of Congress. It is asserted that the money, to the amount of \$500,000, was furnished by European money lenders, and that Mr. ERNEST SEYD, now deceased, was their agent at Washington. The falsity of this assertion has been thoroughly exposed during the present session of Congress by Senator HOAR and by Senator SHERMAN; and as finishing touch to their work we are able to print the following letter from the late Mr. SEYD's son :

Siz: Statements have been circulated for some time past in the press of the United States that the late M. Enzert Serp went to Washington in 1872 at the in-stance of a powerful clique of financiers with £100.-000, in erder to bribe members of Congress to rote for the demonstration of silver. I trust you will allow me to assure you the story is an entire fabricat Sayo never having been in the States since 1856. The absurdity of this myth is the more apparent, as my ather had always been an ardent champion of silver, and was the first to take up the sliver cause in Englan against the prevailing doctrinism here, as his numer

interesting and occur in 1878, pp. 15 and 32: d of bimatallism is now being atte (NTW) d by other nations, exposed to the play of hostile factions, this attempt will ern out a failure.
"In the United States the silver dollar has again sen introduced, but it is quite evident that their bi-netallism cannot be maintained without much more

effective support." Surely, sir, the silver party in the States are no well advised in spreading these baseless rumors and sacrificing one of their best friends. I remain, yours

28 LORBARD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

It is, perhaps, too much to expect that this letter will put an end to the circulation of the story referred to but it affords additional authority, if any were needed, for denouncing it as a falsehood.

We doubt whether even at Mecca, from which we have had dreadful reports this year, the ratio of deaths from cholera to the number of cases of it has been higher than that at the city of Nantes, in western France. There has not been any such ratio of mortality in Russia or in Italy or in Bohemia, and It appears by a report sent to Washington by our Consul at Nantes that for the week ending Sept. 3 the number of cases of cholera there was 60 and the number of fatal cases 51, and that in the Department of Loire-Inférieure the cases numbered 170 and the deaths 114. This record is far more alarming than any other we have had from Europe since the cholera crossed the Caspian in the spring of 1892. In western Russia the proportion of deaths to cases has been about onethird, and in Italy but little more than that. Yet in Nantes and in the department named the proportion has been more than two-thirds in this month of September. The record is like that of the "Black Death" of other times. The variety of cholera pre vailing there must be even more virulent and destructive than the ordinary Asiatic variety which appears from time to time in Europe, We do not know whether Dr. JENEINS's reports from Nantes confirm those sent from there by

The Harvard and Yale crews, from the dimmest past, and all who have sat in a racing shell in careful preparation for a contest, respectfully convey their sympathetic compliments to Emperor WILLIAM of Germany as he has to walk painfully around the managure

We must hope that in the great Cherokee rush Miss Daisy was able to get hold of a block of land for her "Lady Home" of thirtyfour members, all unmarried, either spinsters or widows, who had agreed to live together in community to which no man should ever be admitted. The dashing Miss Datsy and her companions were well mounted when that tremendous race of last Saturday began; but we have lost sight of them in the dust raised by the rampant hordes. The leader knew the ground well. She had seen the four quarter sections needed for the Lady Home; she had enjoyed experiences as an Oklahoma living man. Did her troop get there first, and stand upon each of the quarter sections? We

shall find out after the uproar is all over. Both the spinsters and the widows of the Lady Home must stick to their resolution that no man's foot shall ever press the soil of the 040 acres which belong to them. Thus they will set an example, and thus they will give men to understand what women can do when let alone. In the interest of a great experiment, every woman of them must stead fastly resist the blandishments of all the suitors who may hover along the fence until further resistance is impossible. Yet, if all of hem, even the widows, are married before the winter is over, we shall not be amazed.

We may be compelled to send a Sun reporter to China to get the truth about those Manchurian monkeys described by Dr. MacGowan of China in the Daily News of London. He declares that they are so well up in the practical arts as to be able to make pottery ware, and so well up in the higher arts as to make two they bottle, and se fond of travelling that they often move from one place to another in the mountain regions of the Great Chinese Wall It appears that some very pleasing facts about them have recently been published in an official Chinese history of the province of Yung Ping. We would like to know more of them. They may be the missing link. If one of THE Sun's bright young men were to discover that link and fetch it to New York, what fun we would all have! We have no doubt that Prof. HUXLEY would come from England to see it.

Prof. GARNER left New York for Africa last year, to interview the upper class of monkeys living there: but we are led to believe by a letter which he recently sent to THE SUN that to us, after reading the report of Dr. Mac-Gowan in the London Daily News, that the Manchurian monkeys must be far more highly developed than any of their African brethren. and must even be superior, in some respects to humankind. We must get the truth about them. What truth could be more interesting to men of science? We have reporters who would gladly fit out an expedition in search of them, at THE SUN'S expense.

### Cag the Art of Newspaper Making b Taughtf

From the Baltimure America

The University of Pennsylvania has provided a course of study for young men who intend to do newspaper work. It will be a four years' course, according to an nouncement, during which time English the natura sciences, modern languages, and other branches will be studied. Cornell University made a similar trial some years ago, but the results have not been fully recorded one expects to be successful in newspape. work, he must be liberally educated, by not merely acquiring knowledge that can be gained from books, but that which comes from inti mate acquaintance with men in all branches of the world's work lie must be in touch with the active life of the present, and be able to draw deduction from the past and present that will have reference to the future. He must be able to judge men and women o work is so many sided as that done for newspaper It requires quick, active men, and healthy men, for its tasks are by no means light. Mere book knowledge will not insure success. It is the most practical of all kinds of business.

If the Pennsylvania institution expects to turn out successful men for this business, the only way to do it is to publish a daily newspaper. The young men must be taught to " hustle," to do all kinds of reporting by de and by night, and thus be trained to go from one stage of the business to another. They should be taught how to write in pure, vigorous, accurate English, to say what they have to say in the fewest words consisent with clearness, and, above all, to tell the truth. If call themselves lucky.

From the New York Tribuse, Republican,
Mr. Hornblower is a Democrat, of course, but he has
not taken an active part in politics. His sympathics
are not with the sort of Bumocracy that dominates
this town. Mr. Cleveland has displayed excellent judgment in filling this important vacancy.

ment in filling the important wacancy,

From the Recorder, Republican.

In selecting Mr. William B. Hornblower to be the auccessor of Judge Bistohford on the Supreme Court bench,
President Cieveland has made an appointment which
will give general satisfaction. The new Justice is a
man of very great ability and lotty character. The appointment is obviously an act of personal recognition on the part of Mr. Cleveland of one who took a tending part in organizing the New York State Opposition to David B. Hill.

From the Commercial Advertiser, Republican, He is not in the anjoyment of ranged health, but he stands well at the local bar, is an educated gentleman, and will no doubt acquit himself creditably, if not conspicuously wall.

From the New York Herald Free Lance. The appointment is understood to be a personal on on the part of the President. During the few year-that the President was engaged in the practice of law in New York he became intimate with Mr. Hornblower in New York he became intlinate with Mr. Hornblower.
From the New York Times, Magnens Turning Jennerus.
The bar of this city feel specially ground of Mr. Hornblower's nomination. It has always been hought by those best quantified to judge in respect to the instance that the position to which he will be elevated masters that the position to which he will be elevated in the filled by a young man if a young man could be found competent to fill it. Only very rarely in the history of the bar in this city has a man of Mr. Hornblower's age been so universally respected.

The appointment is one which is fulled black reasoning.

The appointment is one which is full of high promise, and in this respect, as in others, is wholly commend-able.

From the Evening Post, Thirty-fourth Dayros Magazinap.

The President's appointment of Mr. William R. Horn-blower as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court commands as it deserves, the most unqualified praise from all quarters. It is simply a selection which is beyond criticism.

VIGILANT-VALKERIE SPECULATIONS.

Which Will Win to the Great Contest? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correspondent, D. W. B., writes very interestingly in THE SUN this morning concerning Vigilant and Valkyrie's respective chances. More than that, he writes encouragingly. There is only one point at which he fears for our success; he thinks that should they meet under "circumstances favorable for very high speed as 12 to 13 knots, such as reaching in a strong breeze," (italies mine) we may lose. But it is beyond peradventure, fortunately for us, that of all points of sailing, reaching in a strong breeze is the one where form of hull counts for least. As is said, "a log or a canal boat will reach like the -... Indeed, we have before our eyes a glaring example of this very fact. Navahoe brings back with her a cup which she literally "reached" for. She reached 120 miles in a hard breeze against a better boat and beather: then she had to turn to windward with her about two miles (on account of the mark boat having been shifted) and was beaten. Fortunately the committee, with strict fair mindedness, set the line back where it should have been and gave the race to Navahoe. I do not think we need fear Valkyrie in a hard reach.

Meanwhile, D. W. B. appeals to the experlence of Minerya against Lirls and Tomahawk as showing, and it is doubtless the fact. "that it is not always possible to put power enough on a boat of hard form to drive her as fast as less power will drive a boat of easy form;" and he says very truly that "Minerva had much loss san than Liris, and yet beat the latter in practically every try." Take, for example, the first Corinthian Sweepstakes sailed off Newport on a triangular course of thirty nautical miles Aug. 19, 1889), in which eight forty-footers started, including Minerva, Liris, Tonahawk, Gorilla, &c. Minerva

thirty nautical miles Aug. 19. 1889), in which eight forty-foolers started, including Minerva, Liris, Tonahawk, Gorilla, te. Minerva had 2.700 square feet of canvasagainst Liris's 3.490 square feet, a difference of 33 per cent. Minerva was the caponent of hower. Minerva beat Liris, boat for boat. Uninutes 12 seconds: Liris was the exponent of lower. Minerva beat Liris, boat for boat. Uninutes 12 seconds thy corrected time she beat her 10 minutes 20 seconds. In the windward work leight and a third nautical miles she beat her on elapsed time about four minutes. In the run of eight and a third nautical miles she she similarly beat her about two minutes. The wind was rated as a "fresh breeze" and on the third lear, eight and a third nautical miles, it boing a "hard reach." Liris beat Minerva on clapsed time five seconds. In other words, sail area and not form came to the front in reaching.

With all deference. I think that the real problem which stands for Vigilant's solving is somewhat different, and to make a guess at it is about as follows:

Valkyrie will receive something of time allowance in view of Vigilant's excess of sail area over hers (I, 100 square feet), that is, assuming their water-line lengths to be substantially the same. This is a small but constant factor against us, also Valkyrie will probably run Vigilant a little. This has been the common experience, i.e., that the keel boat, with her nearor approach to a wedge form, steers steadler before the wind land sufficiently so to more than compensate for her greater draught than the centreboarder. The tendency to yaw being less in thekeel boat apparently results in the contreboarder ravelling over more water, and also estilling the wind out of spinnaker and mainsail more frequently, with, as a net result, some advantage in running to the keel boat, we have then, another small but probably constant factor in favor of Valkyrie.

Now, some portion of these two gains on Valkyrie's part we can offset in the triangular races if D. W. B. will pardon mel by a

ficient, to overcome the two trifling but approximately certain "time factors" which exist in Valkyrie's favor. Prophecy is always foolish, but taking into consideration national prejudices, one may be pardoned for saving that it probably will be sufficient this time, even if it be not sufficient a year or two from now, when both the competitors will be found, if improvement continues, looking and fetching within 31, points of the wind.

There are other elements, of course, which are terhaps more important than those discussed by D. W. B. or dealt with here. They have to do with the relations of displacement to sail area. D. W. R. disposes of them by bringing "skin friction" to the fore, but in doing so it is doubtful whether he is wholly justified, as naval architects generally concede that "skin friction" becomes of minor importance after a certain rate of speed is passed. The profilem to-day is estimated by many naval architects to be rather a question of ratio between displacement and sail-carrying capacity than any other, whence all this latter-day talk about modified cance form.

Probably we may regard the figures which D. W. B. gives, that is, 80 square feet of canvas per ton of displacement for Vizilant as against 68 for Valkyrie, as embodying our main opportunity for success.

Chyster Still Federal.

# Chivalry Still Extant.

From the Minnesper's Tribune

Two young women came in for lunch and sented themselves at a table where one of the opposite sex was attending to his bodily wants. The girls ordered their repast and worked their way through it, and then took out their purses to obtain the needful before going up to the cash desk. One of them grew rosy red about the face and whispered to the other, "Oh! Jennie, I have only 20 cents, and I have ordered a quarter's worth; lend me a nickel, will you?"

will you?"
Why, I haven't a cent over the price of my
own dinner," returned her companion. And
the cheeks of the first girl grew roster. But
the good Samaritan who sat opposite scented
what was wrong and deftly changed his check
for that of the blushing diner. Then quickly
rising he reached for his hat and made his exit
before she had time to say a word.

# His Dog Stopped the Leak,

From the Learning Evening of From the ferbian Erolog Journal.

One of the few dogs worth having is owned by Silas Holbrook of East Harpswell. Starting out from the wharf in a boat with his master the other day the dog noticed that the ping was out of the bottom of the beat and the water was coming in. After calling attention to the trouble he placed his paw over the hole and kept the water out until his master found the plug and replaced it.

# Died in the Ferris Wheel,

cago a few days ago, and this is probably the first time the matter has been published. A lady who lives in The unfortunate woman did not wish to ride on the wheel, but was persuaded to do so by her husband She had some heart affection, and when the wheel was half way up she suddenly fell forward out of a chair and died in a few minutes.

Could Not Have Happened Under Prohibi. tton.

From the Topelo State Journa!,
The bung flow out of a beer keg at Harrisburg, Pa,
the other day and killed a bystander. This couldu" happen in Kanesa They don't give the busy time enough to fly out here,

# Major Halford in Command of a Bible Class,

From the Washenston Post, Omana, Sept. 14.—Major E. W. Haiferd has organized Rible class in the First Methodist Sunday school, which is already the largest Sunday school class in the city and growing rapidly every week.

# Not a Completed Transaction.

From Pack.

Mrs. Rifter-I ordered a piece of dress goods here
yesterday and I wish to know if it has been cut yet.

Floor Walker latter investigation - No, ma am, it has
not; the salesman said you hadn't been in yet to
change your mind.

# Encouraging.

From Good Near Visitor—So your brother is taking lessons on the vio-in. Is be making progress? Little Grit-Ves'm; he got so now we can tell wheth-er he is tuning or playing.

> Culture. From Truth.

Visitor (to Boaton parrot) - Polly want a cracker : Parrot -- If you please. Won't you have one frat ?

WENTWORTH IN THE TOMBS.

A Vata Threat to Arrest the New York Officers who Caught Him in Jersey City. Detective Sergeants Sheridan, Vallely, and Evanhoe of Inspector McLaughlin's staff went to Jersey City early yesterday morning to bring to this city William P. Wentworth, late eachier of the Victoria Hotel, who is accused of stealing about \$30,000 belonging to the proprietors of the hotel, and who was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree for the speeifle stealing of \$700. Wentworth was accessed several days ago and locked up at Police Head-

quarters in Jersey City.
It is against the law of New Jersey for an officer from a foreign State to make an arrest there, and he is required to have the arrest made by a New Jersey officer. Detective Ser-geants Sheridan and Vallely arrested Wentworth because they saw him going on a train. and feared that he would get out of their reach before they could summen a Jersey City policeman. They took him to Police Head-quarters themselves because they did not see a Jersey City policeman on their way there. Lawyer Charles J. Perhall, Wentworth's counties, who is noted for his regard for technicalities, threatened to have Sheridan and Valley arrested if they returned to Jersey City for Wentworth. Sergean's Sheridan, Valley, and Evanhoe submitted the matter of their intended arrest to the Governor of New Jersey, and he said he saw nothing improjer in the arrest of Wentworth, hecause there was no Jersey City officer in sight at the time. Then he gave Wentworth an hour within which tempir for a writ of habeas corpus to prevent his extra-dition. and feared that he would get out of their

dition.

Wentworth lost courage when he saw lawyer Teshall's technicality as to his arrest swept aside, and he consented to return to this city with the detectives. They brought him to the District Attorney's office in this city, and then he was taken to the General Sessions, where he was committed by Recorder Smyth to the Tombs.

Tombs.
Just after he was safely locked up there.
Miss May Dille, a plump, pretty young woman,
upon whom, it is alleged, he spent much of his
alleged stealings, called at the Tombs and
asked to see him. Admittance was refused.
Then she turned upon the detectives and
seedied them. After she had eased her mind
by the scolding she wrote a long letter to Wentworth.

# HAMILTON FISH'S WILL.

\$50,000 Left to Columbia College - Disposition of His Papers and Memoranda

Hamilton Fish's will was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not made known, but it consists mainly of real property. Three public bequests are made, one of \$50,000 to Columbia College, another of \$5,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, and the third, \$2,000, to the Bellevue Training School for Nurses. The residue, except one-seventh interest, which is held in trust for the children of the testator's deceased daughter, Mrs. of the testators deceased daugmer, ars.

Northcote, during their minority, is bequeathed equally to his six children. The
will is dated June 8, 1832, and the executors
are the testator's sons. Nicholas. Hamilton,
and Stuyyesant Fish, and his son-in-law, Sid-

are the tostator's sons. Micholas, Hamilton, and Stuyvesant Fish, and his son-in-law, Sidney Webster.

The testator says that if he has left any memorandum for the distribution of articles or money among friends, relatives, or employees, he wishes his executors to carry out his wishes, and he bequeathes to them absolutely \$12,000 with which to pay any money gift made in this memorandum. If that amount is not needed he requests the executors to turn the remainder into his residuary centre. The lesstator further says:

As imay leave memoranda and decuments which may threw light upon some public question or he of some historical vare. I direct my executors to deliver to my daughter Sarai M. F. Webster, and to my son, liamiton fish, fr, all of my journials papers, and correspondence, and all documents or memoranda, to whom I bequeath the same, and to whose care I confide the same, permitting them in the exercise of a carvalland wise discretion, bearing in mind my own opinion and care in such respects, to make proper and discreet use thereof, as they may approve.

Mr. Fish's daughter, Edith Livingston North-cole, was the wife of Hurch Dillies.

discreet use thereof, as they may approve.

Mr. Fish's daughter, Edith Livingston Northcote, was the wife of Hugh Oliver Northcote, who lives at "The Hyde," Luton, Bedfordshie, England, She left two children, Cicely J. M., aged S. and Hugh H. S. Northcote, aged 5 years. These children reside with their father. They receive one-seventh of the residuary estate in trust until they reach the age of 25. Their father until now is to receive \$5.000 a year of their income and as much more as he thinks necessary for their education.

# CHLOROFORM KILLED HIM.

The Patient Insisted on Its Administration During an Operation.

John Crosswall, aged 55 years, of Lawnwood, Sheepshead Bay, while driving a farmer's wagon down the Boulevard on Saturday last. fell out and received a dislocation of the shoulder and other injuries of a slighter na ture. He suffered a good deal of pain, and by the advice of Dr. Duseldorf, his regular physician, he was removed on Tuesday to the Seney Hospital, in Brooklyn, to have his shoulder

out in place.

Dr. McCaw, the house surgeon, and Dr. Bo

The monument to the memory of John J.

O'Brien, erected in Calvary Cometery by the association bearing his name, was unveiled yesterday afternoon in the presence of 500 spectators. The gathering was composed principally of members of the John J. O'Brien principally of members of the John J. O'Brien
Association. One hundred conches were required to convey them to the cemetery.

Nathan S. Levy introduced Gen. James R.
O'Bierne, who made the oration of the day.
During his address the flag covering the
brouze bust of the dead leader, which surmounts the \$7.900 shaft, was lowered. Gen.
O'Bierne was followed by Assistant District
Attorney Thomas J. Bradley. John L. O'Brien,
the dead man's nephew, accepted the monument on behalf of the O'Brien family. The
slaft was consecrated by Father Francis E.
Hannigan of St. Kafael's Church in Fortieth
street, this city.

Among these present at the unveiling were

street, this city.

Among those present at the unveiling were
Timothy D. Suilivan, Florence Suilivan, Senator Roesch, Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, and
ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City.

### TO INVESTIGATE THE CORONERS The Grand Jury About to Inquire Into Charges of Neglect of Buty.

The Grand Jury issued subprenas yesterday. It is understood, for Coroner Schultze and Chief Clerk Reynolds of the Coroners' office. The subponnes are returnable to-day.

The Grand Jury, it is understood, have taken cognizance of the frequent complaints appear-ing in newspapers as to the methods of the Coroners' office, particularly as to the tardinass of Coroners' in responding to notices from the tardice to hold inquiries. In some recent instances, the Grand Jury have been informed, the delay has been as much as forty-eighthours. The trand Jury, it is further said have also received complaints as to the fallure of the Coroners, in some Instances, to go of the Coroners, in some instances, to go promptly to the hospitals to take ante-morten statements.

# J. R. Cuming Stricken with Paralysis.

Despatches were received in this city resterday saving that Mr. J. R. Cuming of Vandericel, Cuming & Goodwin, lawyers, of 2 Wall street, had been stricken with paralysis wall street, had been stricken with paralysis on Saturday morning at the Hotel Rockwell, Monticeth, where he had passed the summer. The stroke entirely paralyzed Mr. Coming's loft side. Dr. J. L. Campbell of this city was telegraphed for. He announced, after an examination, that he was hopeful f.r. Mr. Coming's recovery. At Mr. Cuming's law office it was said that the latest advices received were favorable for his entire recovery. Mr. Cuming is 60 years old.

## Broker Saportus Pleads Sel defence Edward W. Saportas, the young broker who thrashed Edmar J. Levy in the ladies' parlor

of the Sturtevant House, surrendered himself Jefferson Market Court yesterday and was allowed to go on his own re ognizance until Monday, when an examination will be held on Levy's charge of assault. To a Sux reporter he said that he acted in self-defense, and that Levy insulted and then attacked him.

Increase of Cable Passengers to this Port. According to statistics compiled by Commis sioner of Immigration Senner, 68,042 allen cabin passengers were landed at this port during the eight months ending with August last. For the same months last year 37.751 alien cabin passengers arrived here. The increase is attributed in part to the World's Fair.

PASION HALLIDAY MUCH BETTER,

Indigestion and Mental Distress Over Trus-The Rev. S. B. Halliday, the aged pastor of the Beecher Memorial Church in Brookles, who was stricken, as was supposed, with acoplexy in the Plymouth Church parlor on To day, while conversing with Mrs Beecher, but improved so much yesterday morning that wanted to go out and get shaved. Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the family physician, said.
"Mr. Halliday's illness has not been as an

rious as has been reported. He did not suffer

rious as has been reported to del hot with a file either from a stroke of apoplexy or curry al. He simply had a bad fainting spell, resulting from the combined effects of indigestion mental distress, and overexertion. He is a resulting to the strong special properties. The mental distress from which leaver the will be around again in a lew days.

The mental distress from which leaver Halliday was suffering was doubtless caused by the suicide of hoteet diama. Mr diama woone of l'astor Halliday's right-hand me. A building up the treen that there's and for the past two years had been the leavest to receive in regard to new state of the result of the received of trustee caused the paster much amovan e and are thought to have brought on a sudden illness.

The funeral of Mr Hanna, at which the law, Mr Halliday was to have officiated was he dy yesterday afterneon. The relatives of the design and say that, so far as they know, he was not engaged to be married or involved in an seandai, nor can they account for the designed and the surface of the design of th either from a stroke of apoplexy or particular

# FACANT SEATS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Conflicting Statements Regarding the Am

A report made by School Superintendent Jasper to the Board of Education yesterday

set forth that on the previous Wednesday there were 45,240 unoccupied sittings in the public schools. Of these 15,104 were accounted for by the absence of pupils ordinarily in attendance, leaving 30,046 seats for which

Without giving these flaures Commissioner Bell, at whose instance the report was made.

Bell, at whose instance the report was made, referred to the report as giving the lie to the newspapers which said there were not schools enough to necommodate the children.

Commissioner Goulden replied that to his personal knowledge, there were 1,500 children who couldn't find school room in the Mineteenth ward, 3,000 in the Twelfth, and 300 in the Twenty-third ward.

Commissioner Hunt, who was in the chair, had the part of Mr. Jasper's report referring to the Nineteenth ward read. He gave the uncoccupied sittings there as 4,550.

Apparently necepting both Mr. Jasper's figures and Mr. Goulden's, Commissioner Hubbell said it was no reflection on the Board of Education that there should be unoccupied seats in schools from which children were said to be turned away. The city's rapid growth had so changed and moved about its population that no provision could be made for the continued variations.

According to Mr. Jasper's report there are 2,868 unoccupied seats in the Twellth ward, where Commissioner Goulden said 3,000 children could not flat school room.

where Commissioner Goulden said 3,000 chi dren could not find school room

The Bergen County Grand Jury Spares the Chief Fort Lee Pool Sellers.

HACKENSACE, N. J., Sept. 20.-The Bergen county Grand Jury completed its labors this fternoon and was discharged by the Court. It was subsequently rumored that more than fifty indictments were found, including a dozen against employees at the Fort Lee pool rooms, who are now under bonds. They gave fictitious names, are out of the State, and are not expected to face the penalty. It is said that

expected to face the penalty. It is said that note of the principals was indicted, and that the Fort Lee Steamboat Company, which let the buildings, also escaped indictment.

Surprise is felt over the report that Charles McManus, the Ridgewood hotel keeper who had a prize fight in his place last April. Is not on the list. This is attributed to the fact that the spectators at the fight included many of the so-called respectators edizens of Ridgewood, and that the Coart instructed the jury that all persons at the flat were indictable, A number of the persons interested maintained, it is said, a strong lobby in Hackensack last week.

tained, it is said, a strong lobby in Hacken-sack last week.

The only other indictments in which the public manifests special interest are said to be several against Masson T. Huntsman and Mrs. Jane Berry, chief of the Park Ridge angel dancers, who were charged with con-spiracy, but are understood to be indicted for malicious mischief.

GOY. FLOWER AT THE WARWICK FAIR. He Speaks of the Value of the State Departs

ment of Agriculture. WARWICE, Sept. 20,-Gov. Flower delivered an address at the Orange County Fair here to-Dr. McCaw, the house surgeon, and Dr. Bogert, his assistant finding the man in a weak physical condition, discouraged the use of chloroform, and addised him to undergo the operation without being put under the instance of the drug. Crosswall, however, insisted that it should be administered, and told the doctors that he had no fear but that he would come out all right.

The aniesthetic was then administered in a very small quantity, the doctors asy, but the patient almost instantly tegan to sink, and didd in a few minutes. In spite of the efforts of the doctors to revive him. Coroner Kene has been notified and will held an inquest. He says that, so far as he can learn, the chloroform was properly administered.

O'BRIEN'S MONUMENT UNFELED.

Calvary Cemetery the Scene of Posthumous Honors to the Republican Leader,

The monument to the memory of John J. day. He said that the Legislature did a great

# of agriculture. SWINDLING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

An Alleged Conspiracy to Burn Buildings and Collect Exorbitant Insurance. CHICAGO, Sept. 20. In the cases of alleged wholesale conspiracies to burn houses to get the insurance, said to be headed by W. F. Smith, now under arrest, Insurance Inspector Cowie and Fire Inspector Conway made three additional arrests last night-O. C. Churchill. confidential man of Goodrich, a lawyer: D. Brown, who had two stores belonging to Smith, and Sam Herzog, an accioneer for Smith.

Smith, and Sam Herzog, an adetioneer for Smith.

The inspectors say that the piot, when unraveiled, will be shown to extend over half a dozen States, and the amount that has been realized fraudulently from insurance companies reaches into the hundreds of the usands of dollars. Their plan, it is said, was to stock up stores with chean goods, insure them for double their value, burn them, and collect (the insurance. The inspectors say that in the alleged conspiracies to de this work there were engaged insurance adjusters, store keepers, lawyers, and real estate men.

Pentecost Will Not Defend Imma Goldman, Lawyer Hugh J. Pentecost, who appeared for Emma Goldman at her last arraignment in General Sessions, called on Assistant District Attorney Pavis yesterday and notified trict Attorney Pavis vosterday and notified him that he had withdrawn from the case. When asked for an explanation be said:

"Woll, to be capilled, there is no money in it. The triends back of her have been making promises, but they have not materialized. But the main point is that they will not be advised by counsel. Some of her hot-headed friends appeared to think that her trial would be a good chance for the bropaganda, as they express it, of their peculiar doctrines. I want nothing more to do with it."

# To Consider Plans for the Speedway.

At their session to-day the Park Commission. ers will consider a plan for the first section of the Harlem River Speedway prepared by Landscape Architect Calvert Vaux. It provides for a roadway ninety-seven feet in width for the

a readwar minery-seen feet in width for the greater part of the distance and for broad sidewalks on either side. It also provides for the construction of an overhead footway at High Bridge.

The Commissioners of Appraisal and Assessment airpointed to condemn the land neces-sary for the speedway will meet on the D at room 113, in the Stewart building, when they will proceed to take testimony.

## Martha Buer Returns by Way of Canada. Martha Huer, the Vienna concert hall stug-

er, who came here about six weeks ago on the Hamburg-American steamship Augusta-Victerin and was defarred and sent tack, is in the city, having returned by way of Canada. Her lover, who ascompanied her here on ber first trip and was permitted to land, is with her, As she is able to take care of herself, and ap-parently is not likely to become a pauper, Commissioner Senner cannot send her back

The Latin Play at St. Prancis Xavier's, The Latin play, "The Two Captives," by Plautus, to be given at the World's Fair ty the students of the College of St. Francis Xavier.